



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

INDIANA.¹

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Common Carriers—Schools—Rabies. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 2, 1915.)

RULE 6. *Infectious diseases.*—Blanks for infectious disease statistics supplied by the State board of health are: Report of infectious disease blanks to all health officers; quarterly return blanks sent to county health commissioners. Infectious disease record books shall be purchased by local boards of health.

All cases of infectious and contagious diseases which are listed in rule 10 shall be immediately reported on the official blank to the health officer having jurisdiction by the physician, if any be in attendance; otherwise by the householder or attendant. The health officer receiving said report shall immediately enter the same in his infectious disease record book, and in person or by deputy establish quarantine, as directed in rule 11. All city and town health officers shall preserve the original infectious disease certificates they may receive and send the same to their county health commissioner by the 2d of each month for the month preceding, and said county health commissioner shall use the same for making up his special report, as commanded in rule 1.

* * * * *

RULE 10. The infectious and contagious diseases which shall be immediately reported to the health officer having jurisdiction, and which shall be quarantined, are hereby declared to be: Yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, epidemic poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal fever, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, pulmonary consumption, typhoid fever, chicken-pox, whooping cough, trachoma, pellagra, syphilis, and gonorrhea.

Provided, Pulmonary consumption, typhoid fever, pellagra, syphilis, and gonorrhea shall not be quarantined, as they are to be reported for record and statistical purposes only, and chicken-pox, whooping cough, measles, contagious ophthalmia, and trachoma shall be carded to warn the public, absolute quarantine not being required: *And provided further*, When a case of trachoma is under approved treatment, as it would not then be transferable, said case shall not then be carded, and shall not be excluded from school.

RULE 11. *Quarantine.*—Health officers, upon learning in any way of the existence of any disease listed in rule 10, within their respective areas, shall immediately, in person or by deputy, quarantine the infected house, rooms, or premises, so as effectually to isolate the case, or cases, and the family, if necessary, in such manner and for such time, as may be necessary to prevent transmission of the disease; and whenever a quarantine is established a placard shall be posted in a conspicuous position, giving the name of the disease in letters not less than 2 inches long, and also having upon the card the following notice: "All persons are forbidden to enter or leave these prem-

¹ Extraneous matter, which can not properly be considered part of the regulations, and rules intended to prevent fraud upon the public in the sale of foodstuffs, have been omitted in publishing these regulations.

ises without special permit from the health officer having jurisdiction, and all persons are forbidden to remove or mutilate this card, or to in any way interfere with the quarantine without orders from said health officers."

Quarantine cards shall be purchased by local health authorities from their funds and shall be as ordered in rule 11.

Violation of quarantine.—Whoever violates a quarantine, either by entering or leaving the quarantine area, or demolishes or tears away the ropes or other marks whereby the boundaries of a quarantine are defined, and whoever tears down, obscures, destroys, mutilates, or defaces a quarantine placard, or who breaks a quarantine in any way whatsoever, except as provided in rule 13, shall suffer the penalty prescribed in section 3 of chapter 83 of the acts of 1903, to wit: A fine of \$10 to \$50, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

RULE 12. When visiting patients known to be sick with smallpox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, health officers, nurses, undertakers, and attending physicians shall take reasonable precautions against carrying infection.

RULE 13. *Observing quarantine.*—No person other than licensed physicians, undertakers, or nurses, in the discharge of their duties may enter or leave any house or building infected with any communicable disease listed in rule 10, without first procuring permission from the health officer having jurisdiction, and obeying absolutely his directions as to all sanitary precautions which he orders.

RULE 14. *Travel forbidden.*—Any person who is, or who has been recently affected with any communicable disease listed in rule 10 (excepting those in which absolute quarantine is not required), shall not be permitted to travel in railway or trolley cars or appear upon the public streets or highways, or to appear in any public place or gathering, or to travel in any public vehicle or vessel, until a certificate is issued by the attending physician to the health officer within whose jurisdiction the case occurs, stating that all danger from infection or contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and such certificate is approved and indorsed by said health officer, and written permission is given to the person.

RULE 15. *Physician not in attendance.*—Whenever a health officer shall know or suspect or be informed of the existence of any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, and no licensed physician is in attendance, or should said physician while in attendance fail or refuse to immediately report such case to the health officer, it shall be the duty of said health officer, or deputy, to examine such case or cases of alleged communicable disease dangerous to the public health, and act as required by the rules governing such cases of communicable disease.

RULE 16. *Smallpox quarantine.*—In all cases where there has been an exposure or a suspected exposure to smallpox of any person or persons, it shall be the duty of the health officer under whose jurisdiction said person or persons may be temporarily or permanently residing, to quarantine for 14 days or keep under observation such person or persons as may be exposed or suspected of having been exposed to smallpox, and to advise vaccination or revaccination of all who may have been exposed. It shall be the imperative duty of the health officer to enforce this rule, and in case of refusal or neglect by said health officer to comply with the requirements of this rule or other rules, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the State board of health to assume charge, and either in person or by deputy, enforce the foregoing rules. All vaccinations shall be made with nonhumanized virus, the only exception being that, during an epidemic of smallpox, should a sufficient quantity of bovine virus not be obtainable, humanized virus may then be used when sanctioned by the board of health under whose jurisdiction said epidemic may occur. If in the judgment of the health officer, it is deemed safe for an exposed person to be at liberty after vaccination and after disinfection in body and apparel, the said exposed person shall be given a certificate of health and not be placed in quarantine. If the said exposed person changes his or

her location, the health officer having jurisdiction shall inform the health officer at the new location.

RULE 17. *Disinfection.*—The room and, if necessary, the entire house in which there has been a case of any contagious disease listed in rule 10, shall be immediately disinfected following the recovery of the sick or the removal of the remains, * * * . [The regulations give in detail several methods of fumigation and cleansing and give advice concerning their use.] Schoolbooks or books from a circulating library shall not be removed from any house during the prevalence of any contagious disease dangerous to the public health, and if such books have been in such house during the prevalence of said diseases, they shall be destroyed by the owner or library authorities or be properly disinfected before returned to schools or put in circulation.

RULE 18. *Railways, steamboats, and all common carriers.*—No common carrier or any person shall knowingly bring into the State of Indiana any person sick or suspected of being sick with Asiatic cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, or other communicable disease dangerous to the public health.

RULE 19. When any railway car, steamboat, vessel, or other conveyance, coming from a place or locality declared by the State board of health, or other health authority having jurisdiction, as being infected with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, membranous croup, yellow fever, cerebrospinal fever, or having on board any person or persons affected with any of the above-named diseases, enters any port or place in the State of Indiana, such railway car, steamboat, vessel, or other conveyance and the crew, officers, passengers, baggage, merchandise, and freight shall be subject to such inspection, disinfection, and control as may be ordered by the State board of health.

RULE 20. If any person is found on any railway car, steamboat, or other conveyance, who is sick, or reasonably supposed to be sick, with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, yellow fever, cerebrospinal fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, or scarlet fever or measles, he or she shall be immediately removed by the health authorities within whose jurisdiction such person is found and isolated and properly cared for until the termination of the disease, and the necessary expense of such isolation and care (if the person so removed is unable to pay the same) shall be a valid claim against and be refunded by the owners, agents, or assigns of the railway car, vessel, or other conveyance from which such person or persons were removed.

RULE 21. In case of smallpox, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto, shall be removed from such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance and disinfected in person and apparel, and held in quarantine until such time as the State health commissioner or health officer having jurisdiction shall deem it safe to the public. In case of typhus fever, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto, shall be removed and isolated for 21 days from the last exposure. The clothing of persons so removed and all baggage, luggage, freight or merchandise found on any railway, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance, on which there is any person sick with cholera, smallpox, typhoid fever, cerebrospinal fever, bubonic plague, scarlet fever, measles, or diphtheria and reasonably suspected of having been infected, shall be at once disinfected or destroyed, and such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance shall also be disinfected, according to the rules governing disinfection.

RULE 22. When deemed necessary by the State board of health, to prevent the spread of cholera and after 10 days notice, each and every railway car, traction car, steamboat, vessel, in or coming into the State of Indiana, and used for the transportation of passengers, shall be provided with means satisfactory to said board of health for disinfecting the excreta of passengers and crew.

RULE 23. It shall be the duty of any conductor of any railway or traction car, and the master of any steamboat or vessel, to notify immediately by telegram or telephone,

the secretary of the State board of health at Indianapolis, of any case or suspected case of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, cerebrospinal fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, bubonic plague or typhus fever occurring on board such train or electric car, boat or vessel, within the limits of the State of Indiana.

* * * * *

RULE 25. Penalties.—Any person or persons, or any board of health, or health officer, or corporation violating, failing or refusing to comply with either or any of the foregoing rules, will be subject to the penalties provided in the health statutes, wherein these rules are authorized, and shall be prosecuted for such violation or neglect according to the law.

RULE 26. Appeal.—In case any person feels aggrieved at any act or decision of a health officer, appeal may be made to the State board of health in session or to its secretary, but pending such appeal the act or decision of said health officer shall stand.

RULE 27. Quarantine.—The infectious and contagious diseases which shall be immediately reported to the health officer having jurisdiction and which shall be quarantined are hereby declared to be: (See rule 10) Yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, cerebrospinal fever, epidemic poliomyelitis, pulmonary consumption, typhoid fever, chicken-pox, whooping cough, trachoma, contagious ophthalmia (pinkeye), syphilis and gonorrhea. *Provided*, Pulmonary consumption, typhoid fever, syphilis and gonorrhea shall not be quarantined, but are to be reported for record and statistical purposes only. Chicken-pox, whooping cough, measles, contagious ophthalmia and trachoma shall be carded to warn the public, absolute quarantine not being required. *And provided further*, That when a case of trachoma is under approved treatment, as it would not then be transferable, said case shall not then be carded and shall not be excluded from school. When quarantine has been established as provided by law the quarantine card or flag shall remain in place until after the patient has been removed from such house or has recovered and is no longer capable of communicating the disease, and the house and contents thereof have been properly disinfected by order of the health officer having jurisdiction.

RULE 28. Duty of attendants.—Every physician attending a person affected with any quarantinable disease shall use every precaution to prevent communicating the disease to others. * * *

RULE 29. Period of quarantine and exclusion from school.—The minimum period of isolation, quarantine, and exclusion from school in contagious diseases recommended by the State board of health, shall be as follows:

Smallpox.—For the patient, quarantine for not less than 21 days and after the beginning of the disease and until all crusts and scales have fallen off or been removed, and the disinfection of patient, clothing, and premises. For exposed persons, quarantine for 14 days from date of last exposure unless successfully vaccinated or protected by a previous attack of the disease, and person and clothing having been disinfected: *Provided*, That persons who have not been previously vaccinated and who shall submit to vaccination may be released from quarantine after disinfection of person and clothing when it has been shown that such vaccination is successful. Exclusion from school for 7 days following the removal of quarantine.

Scarlet fever.—For the patient and children in the family with the patient, quarantine for not less than 21 days after the beginning of the disease. Exclusion of the patient and children associated with the patient from school for 10 days after removal of quarantine. Other children of the family may, at the discretion of the health officer having jurisdiction, be disinfected and removed to another house and shall there be isolated and excluded from school for a period of 10 days and then released, provided they remain free from the disease. For adults living in the family with or exposed to the patient: While the house remains quarantined, unless said adults submit to

thorough disinfection of the body and clothing and do not come in contact with the patient.

Diphtheria.—For the patient, quarantine until the secretions from the nose and throat are free from the diphtheria infection as shown by bacteriological examination of such secretions. For children associated with or in the family with the patient, quarantine until death or recovery of the patient and disinfection of person, clothing, and premises: *Provided*, That other children of the family who shall receive an immunizing dose of antitoxin of not less than 1,000 units, may be released from quarantine at the discretion of the health officer having jurisdiction, after disinfection of person and clothing. The patient shall be excluded from school until a medical certificate that the nose and throat are free from infection, based upon bacteriological examination, is furnished. Children associated with or in the family with the patient shall be excluded from school for seven days after release from quarantine unless a medical certificate of having received an immunizing dose of not less than 1,000 units of antitoxin is furnished. Adult members of the family may be relieved from quarantine at the discretion of the health officer having jurisdiction, on the condition that they be disinfecting in person and apparel and remain away during the quarantine period.

Cerebrospinal fever.—For the patient, isolation from the rest of the family and quarantine for not less than 14 days after the first appearance of the disease until death or recovery of the patient and disinfection of the premises. Persons living in a house where the disease is present shall not mingle with the general public until the disease has terminated and the premises have been thoroughly disinfected. And children from said house shall be excluded from school during the quarantine period.

Measles.—For the patient, isolation and quarantine for not less than 14 days and until peeling or desquamation has ceased. Patient shall not be permitted to attend school for five days after quarantine has been removed. For other members of the family quarantine is not required, but children in the household must not attend school or other public gatherings or mingle with other children unless satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the health officer having jurisdiction of their having had the disease, in which event the said health officer may, at his discretion, permit the said children to attend school and other public gatherings.

Whooping cough.—For the patient, isolation and quarantine for not less than five weeks from the beginning of the disease and until the "whoop" has entirely ceased. For other members of the family quarantine is not required, but children of the same household must not attend school or other public gatherings or mingle with other children unless satisfactory proof shall be furnished of their having had the disease, in which event the health officer having jurisdiction, at his discretion, may permit attendance at school.

Chicken-pox.—For the patient, quarantine for not less than 14 days from the beginning of the disease and until all scales and crusts have disappeared. Children living in houses where the disease exists are to be excluded from school two weeks unless satisfactory proof of their having had the disease is furnished.

Epidemic poliomyelitis.—For the patient, isolation and quarantine for not less than 28 days from the beginning of the disease. For other members of the family, at the discretion of the health officer having jurisdiction: *Provided*, That the wage earners may be allowed to attend to their work by observing the precautions ordered by the health officer. Other children in the family shall not be permitted to attend school or public gatherings or to mingle with other children for a period of 14 days after the beginning of quarantine.

Trachoma.—Cases of trachoma shall be excluded from school until the patient is placed under approved treatment, and such cases shall be readmitted to school only upon certificate from the health officer having jurisdiction that the cases are under approved treatment.

Contagious ophthalmia.—Cases of contagious ophthalmia shall be excluded from school until recovery is complete and shall be readmitted to school only upon certificate of the health officer having jurisdiction.

RULE 30. Disinfection of schoolroom.—When it is known that a person has attended school while suffering from any of the following named diseases, measles, scarlet fever, (scarlatina), diphtheria (membranous croup), smallpox, cerebrospinal fever, epidemic poliomyelitis, cholera, or bubonic plague, the local health officer shall cause the school-room occupied by such person to be thoroughly disinfected according to the rules of the State board of health before being used again for school purposes.

RULE 31. Exclusion from school.—When a case of contagious disease is reported it shall be the duty of the health officer having jurisdiction to ascertain the school attended by any child or children from the infected premises and to serve notice upon those in charge of such school requiring that all persons from such infected premises be excluded from the school until a medical certificate with a written permit from the health officer is presented.

* * * * *

RULE 32. Notice to health officers.—When a person affected with any of the quarantinable diseases has recovered and is no longer able to communicate the disease to others, or has died, the attending physician shall notify the health officer, and as soon thereafter as the health officer deems it advisable the house in which such person has been ill and the contents thereof shall be thoroughly disinfected by the health officer or his deputy, and the quarantine released.

RULE 33. Food and food products.—The sale or use of milk or dairy or food products from the premises where one of the quarantinable diseases exists or where typhoid fever is present is strictly forbidden unless the milk, dairy, or food products are handled, cans and pails washed, and stock cared for by persons entirely segregated from the affected person and family, and then only upon permission of the health officer having jurisdiction.

No milk bottles shall be taken from premises on which a quarantinable disease exists until after the quarantine has been raised and said bottles have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by order of the health officer. Milk tickets and bread tickets shall not be taken away from such premises while the premises are under quarantine. Cats and dogs and other domestic animals belonging to premises under quarantine shall be kept out of the house and from contact with patient. Should these precautions not be observed strictly, it shall be the duty of the health officer to cause such domestic animals to be destroyed.

* * * * *

RULE 35. Sick school children to be sent home.—Teachers, school trustees, school officials, and health officers having jurisdiction, shall not permit attendance in any private, parochial, or public school of any pupil affected with a severe cough, a severe cold, itch, lice, or other vermin or any contagious skin disease, or who is filthy in body or clothing or odorous therefrom, or who has any of the following dangerous infectious diseases, to wit: Diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, consumption, acute epidemic poliomyelitis, trachoma, contagious ophthalmia (pink eye). And teachers shall without delay send home any pupil who is obviously sick, even if the ailment is unknown, and said teacher shall inform the parents or guardian of said pupil, and also the local health officer as speedily as possible, and said health officer shall examine into the case and take such action as is reasonable and necessary for the protection of the school and to prevent the spread of infection.

* * * * *

RULE 48. It shall be the duty of the attending physician to immediately report each and every case of epidemic poliomyelitis to the health officer having jurisdiction, giving the name, age, and place of residence of the patient. Cases occurring

without incorporated cities or towns shall be immediately reported to the county health commissioner. Cases occurring within incorporated cities and towns shall be immediately reported to the health officer of such incorporated cities and towns.

RULE 49. It shall be the duty of county health commissioners and all city and town health officers, whenever a case of epidemic poliomyelitis shall come to their notice, to immediately quarantine the same according to the law and the rules, and immediately report the same to the State board of health at Indianapolis.

RULE 50. *Preventive treatment for rabies.*—Any person applying to the State board of health for free treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia shall be required to furnish a certificate from the health officer in whose jurisdiction the said person received the bite or injury from a dog, or other animal, which certificate shall state the facts relative to the bite or injury and the reasons why such preventive treatment is deemed necessary. The certificate shall further state that in the opinion of the health officer granting such certificate, the applicant has no visible or known means with which to pay for the Pasteur preventive treatment.

RULE 51. Any person applying to the State board of health for free treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia, shall be required also to furnish a certificate from the trustee of the township in which such said person resides, which certificate shall state that said person was a resident of that township at the time the bite or injury was received and that such person has no visible means with which to pay for or procure the Pasteur preventive treatment.

RULE 52. Whenever in the opinion of the secretary of the State board of health a person applying for treatment as provided above has complied with the rules of the State board of health, in regard to such treatment, the secretary of the State board of health shall cause such person to be given the Pasteur treatment at such place and in such manner as in the opinion of the secretary may be necessary and at the least expense compatible with approved treatment. The secretary of the State board of health shall authorize the payment of all necessary expenses connected with the enforcement of the hydrophobia law.

County and Local Health Officers—Duties of—Appointment of Deputies—Stationery. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 2, 1915.)

RULE 1. County health commissioners, city, and town health officers shall familiarize themselves with the State health law, the vital statistics law, the quarantine law, the pure food and drug law, and all laws they are to enforce. They shall also familiarize themselves with all the rules of the State board of health for the enforcement of said laws. * * * In June of each year they shall make a sanitary inspection of their respective jurisdictions, making a full record thereof in their regular record books, with which all must be supplied. A copy of the report of said sanitary inspection shall be sent to the State board of health by July 15 following.

County health commissioners shall make a special monthly health report to the State board of health by the 8th of each month for the month preceding, and said report shall give the number of cases reported of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, epidemic poliomyelitis, diphtheria, and membranous croup, measles, cerebrospinal fever, tuberculosis, whooping cough, trachoma, contagious ophthalmia (pink eye), syphilis, and gonorrhea; also information concerning epidemics, closing of schools, nuisances abolished, and all obtainable sanitary information. They shall also make quarterly reports of marriages and contagious diseases on the blanks furnished by the State board. All books of record and documents pertaining to the office shall be kept at the county seat, as other county records are kept.

Appointing deputies.—County health commissioners may appoint deputies in their counties * * *. The pay of deputies will be whatever county health commissioners and county auditors will allow.